### CONGRESS

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. BROOKE submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate upon the practicability, utility, and probable best of a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida; and also to communicate such information as the Department may be in possession of in relation to the navigation of the Straits of Florida, the losses occurring therein, and the dangers and difficulties incident thereto.

Mr. B. asked the immediate consideration of the resolution, on the ground of the great importance of the subject not only to the South, but to the whole country. He alluded to the great danger of doubling the cape, and the annual loss of vessels through that dangerous navigation, which was the means of raising insurance so high as to impose a great burden on the commerce of the South and West. He did not desire to commit the Government to the project, but wished the information, in order that if private capitalists chose to engage in the work they might have all the requisite information; that, so important did he conceive the metter, he thought it might well be ranked as a national work.

The resolution was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to. MR. CATLIN'S INDIAN GALLERY.

fr. SEWARD raoved that the Senate proceed to con-er the following resolution, submitted by him on the th instant:

Resided, That the Library Committee be requested to inulre into the expediency of reporting a bill for the purchase

Mr. George Catlin's collection of Indian scenes and porraits, which are in danger of being sold and lost to this

Mr. S. sald he would not say a word in relation to the resolution at the present time. Some Senators whom he had consulted thought it would be more acceptable to have the subject referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which he was of opinion would be more appropriate than that on the Library; and he would therefore modify it so as to read the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BORLAND was against the whole proposition. If this matter went on, he intimated that a new committee

would be necessary viz. one on painting and the fine arts. If the resolution was to be received, he insisted that it should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs, as that body was better acquainted with Indian character and peculiarities than the Committee on the Library could possibly be. The chairman, from his residence near the Indian border, must of necessity know more than those residing in the heart of the civilized communities. He said they had a specimen in the rotundo of the Capitol of attempts to paint Indians by persons unacquainted with Indian character and habits. There was no committee in the Senate to which he would sooner confide the resolution, as well as the policy of the measure, as a correct knowledge of what was a faithful representation of Indian

habits, manners, and customs.

Mr. BUTLER admitted that his objection was not so much whether it should go to this or that committee as to the principle, and if it were left to him individually he would be convended. would be opposed to its going to any committee. If it went to any, however, it should be to the Library Committee, whose members were known to be gentlemen of taste, of acknowledged literature and general acquaint-ance with the fine arts, with which this subject was cer-

Mr. HALE thought, if instructions were to be given, the resolution ought to be amended so as to remove Greenough's statue of Washington and Persico's statue of Columbus, both of which he condemned; the one as a failure, and the other both as a failure and an object of

isgust.
Mr. SEWARD spoke of the great merit of Mr. Catlin's work, and the importance which was attached to the pos-session of it by the American people. The Indian race was fast passing away, and surely it might be considered important to possess this gallery, which so faithfully por-trayed their resemblances, and gave an insight into their habits and customs.

bits and customs.

Nr. ATCHISON trusted the resolution would be reject If passed, it would be the first time in the history of that committee that it was called on to examine paint-ings or give an opinion on matters of the fine arts. The committee had already full enough to do to meet the sub-jects before it without travelling out of its path to pass

n the relative merits of pintings.

Mr. SEWARD then had the resolution so modified as to strike out the instructions and let it simply read an in-quiry into the expediency of purchasing, &c.

Mr. BORLAND thought it less objectionable than it

was, but still enough so to meet his unqualified opposi-tion. The whole subject was an old acquaintance of the Senate, and it had passed its judgment on it before. When he had occasion to oppose this measure on a former occasion he had said we had an officer of the army who was willing to undertake to furnish a gallery of paintings on Indian subjects without any other pay than he received as an officer, and one every way better qualified than Mr. Catlin to do justice to such a subject. He concluded by moving to lay the resolution on the table as a test vote.

The question having been taken, it was decided in the affirmative : Ayes 21, noes 16.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

Mr. GWIN said there was a resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire in relation to the nautical almanac which had been laid over on his motion. He had been since convinced that the resolution ought to pass, and he moved that it be taken up; which motion

much of the information could be obtained from the Blue Book and the reports of the Secretary of the Navy placed on their tables. He showed the necessity that existed for their tables. He showed the necessity that existed for the completion of this work, commenced under the auspices of the Government, and gave it as his opinion that when the resolution was answered all further cavil would be silenced, and that it would prove most satisfactory and gratifying to the friends of science and useful knowledge.

The resolution was agreed to.

resolution was agreed to.

REMEDY TO PATENTEES. On motion by Mr. BRADBURY, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill-giving further remedies to patentees. Mr. B. explained the object of the bill, which was to amend a defect in the patent laws. He alluded to an important invention for turning irregular forms, which had been pirated upon by persons taking the machine over the line into an adjoining province, manufacturing the articles, and sending them among us at reduced prices, to the great injury and violation of the rights of the patentee.

At the suggestion of Mr. B., the bill was amended so as to make the penalties apply to those who should import any of these articles for traffic or use.

Mr. HALE condemned this amendment, as making an innocent purchaser liable, and insisted that the bill was better as it originally stood, with the word sale instead of

amendments proposed, in which Messra, HALE, BRAD-BURY, DAVIS, UNDERWOOD, BUTLER, MILLER, BORLAND, and MALLORY participated, when the fur-ther consideration of the subject was postponed until to-

The following engrossed bill was read a third time and

passed:
A bill to smend an act entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all sets and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose, "approved July 4, 1836; and also an act to provide additional examiners in the Patent Office, and for other purposes, approved 27th

On motion by Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proto the consideration of Executive business, and after a protracted session, the doors were respensed, and the Se-nate adjourned.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER stated that the first business in ord

The SPEAKER stated that the first business in order was the consideration of House bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to the States of Florida and Alabams, for the construction of certain rail-roads in said States, upon which the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Onn) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. ORR said that he proposed to offer a substitute for the bill as reported by the Committee on the Public Lands, the variation between it and the original being but slight. In the first section of his substitute, the branch of the the variation between it and the original being but slight. In the first section of his substitute, the branch of the road proposed in the original bill to be run from Pensacola bay to Montgomery, in the direction of the Chattahouchie river, was stricken out, and another branch road in the direction of Mobile bay, to connect with the terminus of the Gerard road, had been inserted. The amount of lands granted by the substitute would be less and the convenience of that entire country would be better subserved by the adoption of his proposition. The substitute contained another provine granting to the Gerard road the right of way across this road, and an equal share of the public lands. The entire bill was a precise copy of the Missouri bill. Mr. Q. then yielded the floor to—

Mr. MARTIN, who complained that the Committee on , Public Lands had occupied the attention of the House for some weeks past, to the exclusion of all other business during the morning hour.

Mr. ORR resumed, and said that for a successful reply

he would refer the gentleman from New York to the remarks made upon this subject by his (Mr. M.'s) friend and brother in politics, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Moore,) who was a member of the Committee on

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of War, in further answer of a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of April last, in relation to the salaries due to vivil officers of the Government of New Mexico. The Secretary states that by a clerical error the whole amount was stated to be \$36,603.67 claimed from the United States, "the sum of \$12,098.64 is due to the treasury of the Territory for so much paid to those officers," whereas the whole amount of \$36,603.67, according to the statement, is due to the officers themselves.

(Mr. Moore,) who was a memory and the sections of land for railroad purposes had never yet, according to his judgment, stated the question with fairness. It was charged upon those who favored this policy that they proposed to give away the public lands—to squander them. It was true they proposed to give away the public lands; but it would not impoverish the Government one farthing. The Government weuld be just as rich after as before the donation. After the donations should be made, and the railroads constructed, money would come into the and the railroads constructed, money would come into the treasury from public lands which would otherwise have remained unsold and unentered for fifty years to come.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, desired to ask the gentleman

from South Carolina a question.

Mr. ORR declined to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. JONES said that the opponents of these measures had no opportunity to say one word against them.

Mr. ORR replied that the Missouri bill was debated four or five weeks, when the opponents of this policy had an opportunity to be heard, and not one of them had as yet met the arguments in favor of this system. This "mad-dog" cry of those who were in favor of these grants being also in favor of internal improvements was idle and vain, and without foundation. It was the resort of those gentlemen who were unable to meet the arguments in favor of this policy. In conclusion, he moved a substitute for the bill, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill and substitute on the table. from South Carolina a question.

Mr. ORR declined to yield the floor for that purpose

abstitute on the table.

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, stated that he desired to make a few remarks on the bill, not meaning, however, to touch the general merits of the question.

Mr. JONES declined to withdraw the motion to lay the hill on the table. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr JONES, and the bill was laid upon the table by the folowing vote: Yeas 99, nays 83.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

This bill being under consideration—
Mr. MEACHAM resumed and concluded the remark

Mr. MEACHAM resumed and concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday in reply to Mr. RANTOUL, reviewing that gentleman's remarks on the tariff question, and comparing the tariff of 1842 with that of 1846.

Mr. OUTLAW justified the course he pursued in the Whig caucus in voting for the recognition of the compromise measures in that body, contending that they were in order. He would declare here what he had declared here what he had declared to his constituents, that he could act with no party, he cared not by what name it might be known; he would cared not by what name it might be known; he would support no man, he cared not by whom he might be brought forward, who was not distinctly and unequivocally committed to the maintenance of the compromise measures in their full integrity. He expressed a preference for President Fillmore, highly complimenting his Administration, and was opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott, as he had not yet publicly made known his oninions in relation to the compromise measures.

opinions in relation to the compromise measures.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back without amendment House bill to surrender to the State Ohio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland road, said State; which was committed.

### FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1852.

IN SENATE. Mr. DAWSON presented the credentials of the Hon.
ROBERT M. CHARLTON, appointed by the Governor of
Georgia a Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy
occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Macpher-

ON BERRIEN. The oath prescribed by law having been administere Mr. CHARLTON took his seat in the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER moved to suspend the order setting Fri

day apart for the consideration of private bills to the ex-clusion of all other business until one o'clock.

Mr. PRATT hoped the motion would not prevail. This was the sixth week in which the order had been suspend-ed, and the result was that the Senate had passed to other

present session than at any previous one since the commencement of the Government, and insisted that private business should be made to yield to matters of public im-portance. What was before them in Executive session was of more importance than any private bill on the ca-lendar; nay, than all of them put together. Mr. MANGUM hoped the motion of Mr. Hunter might

be adopted. There was a subject of vast importance to be disposed of in Executive session, which it was necesbe disposed of in Executive session, which it was necessary should be now attended to.

Mr. MUNTER observed that unless the question was taken the time would arrive while they were debating it.

The Chair then put the question on Mr. Hunten's motion, and it was decided in the affirmative: Ayes 19,

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution calling for the report of the Board on Marine Condensers. The Secretary states that the report of the board was submitted to the House of Representatives the 24th January last, in compliance with the requirement of the law, and, being voluminous, no copy was retained in the Department.

The Department has ordered the application of Pier son's condenser to the machinery of the steamer Alle-ghany to test its efficiency.

TWO PENSION BILLS PASSED.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, twhich was referred the bill from the House of Represer tatives making appropriation for the payment of navy pensions for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1853, reported back the same without amendment, stating that the bill was in strict accordance with the estimates, and asking that it might be considered without further delay.

The unanimous consent of the Senate having been given, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time and passed.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred House bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal lid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1853, reported back the same with a verbal amendment, and asked the unanimous con-sent of the Senate to consider it, which was granted; and the amendment having been concurred in, the bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time and

REMEDY TO PATENTEES.

REMEDY TO PATENTEES.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that this bill had been postponed on his motion yesterday, since which he had seen
several gentlemen from the North who were deeply interested in the matter, and anxious for its passage. He had
therefore prepared amendments, which he thought would
cover all objections to the measure; and if the Senate
would consent to take it up, he was of opinion that it
might be promptly disposed of.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was amended in
accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Underwood; and

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was amended in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. UNDERWOOD; and on the question "Shall the bill be engrossed?"
Mr. HUNTER thought they ought to pause ere they attempted so dangerous an innovation as that contemplated by the bill, as it might lead to retaliatory measures more injurious to inventors at large than all the good they could do by adopting it. He understood the patentees had a remedy by taking outs patent in Canada, which would effectually prevent the evil complained of. If they passed that bill, other inventors might make a demand to extend the same privileges to them, and justly too. On the whole, it would be better to let the bill lie over for future examination.

allow the bill to be engrossed, and then he could give his views when it came up on its passage. Mr. SEWARD was about to make the same suggestion

to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. HUNTER did not desire to interpose any factious opposition to the bill, but considered that it required mature consideration.

After some further remarks from Messrs. SEWARD,
BRADBURY, and BAYARD...

Mr. ATCHISON called the attention of the Chair to the fact that the hour of one had passed, and moved to post-pone all prior business, with a view to go into Executive The CHAIR informed the Senator that the quest

The CHAIR informed the Senator that the question must first be taken on postponement.

Mr. PRATT demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and, after a brief discussion, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Mosers. Atchison, Bayard, Brooks, Clemens, Davis, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconeiu, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Feich, Foot, Geyer, Hale, Hamile, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mangum, Schustian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Steckton, Toucey, Underwood, and Wade—27.

"NAYS—Nessrs. Adams, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Chase, Dawson, James, King, Mallory, Mason, Miller, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Shields, Sumner, Upham, Walker, and Weller—23.

Mason, Miller, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Shields, Sumner, Upham, Walker, and Weller—23.

The Reporter subjoins a copy of the bill as amended at the time the further consideration was postponed:

A Bill giving further remedies to Patentees.

Be it enacted, &c. That if any person or corporation shall hereafter import, or have in possession, for the purposes of traffic, use, or sale, any articles imported into the United States from any foreign Territory adjoining or near thereto, knowing them to have been manufactured in whole or in part in any such Territory by any process or machine, for which there may be at the time a subsisting patent owned by any citizen of the United States, such person or corporation shall, upon due proof thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be deemed to have infringement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever a patentee, or any person holding under him, shall file a bill in equity, verified by oath or affirmation in the circuit or district court of the United States, complaining that any person or corporation has imported, or has in possession for sale, use, or traffic, any articles imported or purchased in violation of the preceding section, and shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the judge that the facts alleged are probably true, the said judge shall issue an order to the marshal, directing him to take said articles into his custody, and hold the same subject to the final order of court, and may further, by injunction, restrain the sale of and traffic in said articles: Proceided, honever, That from all judgments and decrees of said courts a writ of error or appeal shall lie in the same manner as is now provided by law in relation to other judgments or decrees.

On motion by Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proceeded or appeal shall lie in the same manner as is now provided blaw in relation to other judgments or decrees.

On motion by Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proceede

to the consideration of Executive business, and remained therein until after four o'clock, when the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned to Monday

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced as the first business in orde the motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to lay on the ta-ble the motion of Mr. One to reconsider the vote by which was laid upon the table the bill of the House granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to the States of Florida and Alabama for the construction of certain railroads in said States; which was agreed to:

The question next recurred on a motion to lay the bill on the table. Yeas 101, nays 86. Mr. CABELL, of Florida, inquired if it would now

in order to move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until this day two weeks? The SPEAKER replied that such a motion would not be in order until after the question should be taken upon

the motion to lay the bill on the table.

The morning hour having now expired—

Mr. HOUSTON asked the unanimous consent of the House to report back, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the deficiency bill, with amendments, that it might be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the Union.

Mr. DEAN objected.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. MEACHAM, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30th, 1853.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he had nothing to say which would be particularly interesting to

nothing to say which would be particularly interesting to the committee, after the exciting debate of the last two weeks; for he had no remarks to make in relation to th weeks; for he had no remarks to make in relation to the Presidency. Indeed, with them there was no occasion for it; for among all true Whigs there was perfect harmony and entire unanimity. Although he felt sorely distressed at the unhappy difficulties and dissensions which had destroyed the Democratic party, [laughter,] yet it would be impertinent for him to interfere. Nor need he say any thing in reference to that very select and highly respectable body of gentlemen who denominated themselves the "Union party;" for, although they started with elevated pretensions and considerable sclat, they met an early grave. "Union party;" for, although they started with elevated pretensions and considerable ectat, they met an early grave. Engendered in a whirlwind of their own creation, the Union party vanished with the elements which gave it birth; and although they had lately seen its ghost limping across this hall, in the honored and agreeable shade of the gentleman from Tennessee, with certain uneasy attendants, yet its carcase was in the tomb; and, admonished by the charitable injunction. No mactice with least the sharitable injunction. Mr. PRATT hoped the motion would not prevail. This was the sixth week in which the order had been suspended, and the result was that the Senate had passed to other business to the neglect of the private calendar. He consideration of Executive business to the neglect of the private calendar. He consideration of Executive business had already been acted on at the fact of claims, and had been dancing attendance on Congress from that time to the present, waiting its tardy action. He hoped the rule would not be departed from, and that the Senate would proceed at once to the consideration of the private calendar.

Mr. ATCHISON wished the Senate to proceed to the consideration of Executive business. He contended that more private business had already been acted on at the consideration of the private calendar.

This tendants, yet its carcase was in the tomb; and, admonished by the charitable injunction, Nil mortuis nisi bonum, he desired to pass by this party with the profoundest silence.

He then touched upon questions relative to the various busines had been reported by, and the legions which were yet in, the hands of the Committee on the Public Lands, and incidentally discussed the protective tariff. He said that the bills from the Committee on the Public Lands necessarily raised the question both of the right and policy of the General Government to dispose of the protective tariff. He said that the bills from the Committee on the Public Lands necessarily raised the question both of the right and policy of the General Government to dispose of the protective tariff. He said that the bills from the Committee on the Public Lands necessarily raised the question both of the right and policy of the General Government to dispose of the protective tariff. He said that the bills from the Committee on the Public Lands necessarily raised the question both of the right and policy of the General Government to dispose of the protective tariff. He said that the bills from the Committee on the Public Lands necessarily raised the qu more private business had already been acted on at the terms of the grant for the benefit of all the States. When bound by the terms of the grant to grant an equal proportion to the other States, according to their representa-tion in this body; and he would thank any gentleman who was claiming to give away these lands by the million to show him any authority in the Constitution of the United States for so doing. Mr. S. then argued this point at length, and in conclusion gave his views on the tariff, ad-vocating protection to American industry. Mr. RANTOUL, after briefly alluding to the arguments

of Messrs. Meacham and Strvens, of Pennsylvania, in relation to the tariff, remarked that a great deal had been said denunciatory of agitators by gentlemen from the South. The cry was, cease this agitation and quiet the Union. Now, if gentlemen desired to arrest agitation, why did they not cease it themselves? He and his friends had made no agitation. He had not opened his mouth in the House in any allusion to the subject of slavery, except in reply to a direct attack upon him, and again and again had he suffered such attacks, but he had allowed them to pass without notice. Still the cry of agitation came from another quarter, and was directed at him and those who entertained the same opinions as himself. After sitting quietly so long, he had at last been singled out in such manner that he could not as a man of honor remain silent any longer, without an imputation of cowardice, and he would deserve it if he should attempt to avoid the

issue presented to him.

Having been sent to the Baltimore Convention by th Having been sent to the Baltimore Convention by the largest District Democratic Convention held for many years, regularly called according to the usages of the last twenty-five or thirty years, to represent five thousand Democrats, the Convention thought proper to disfranchise his district—the only Democratic one in Massachusetts—thereby insulting not merely his district, but the sovereign State of Massachusetts, which, by this proceeding, was shorn of its pro-portionate share of representation in the Convention. He would ask whether any one Democrat in the State of Massachusetts was under any obligation growing out of any proceeding of the Convention, in which the State was not represented, being shorn of the proportionate number of delegates elected by her own voice. This was a question for the Democratic party to consider, and for the Democrats of Massachusetts to consider. As for the district which had thus been disfranchised, he would like to compare its history with that of any other represented upon this floor, and he proceeded to mention the distin-guished men who were natives of his district, and of their guished men who were natives of his district, and of their eminent deeds in the war of the revolution. But why was he and his district insulted by the Baltimore Cenvention? Simply for saying, on heing asked by the Committee on Credentials whether he would agree to the platform, that he would do his own thinking. If gentlemen supposed that there were not millions of white men in the North who would do their own thinking, they were egregiously mistaken. He repeated, he was excluded as a delegate because he desired to think for himself upon a grave question of constitutional law.

a grave question of constitutional law.

He then denied that the constitution of the United He then denied that the constitution of the United States contained a grant of power to Congress to legislate for the rendition of fugitives from slavery, and thought that there was not a man in the Union who could sustain his character as a Democrat upon the position that there was such a grant. He contended that this was a subject of State legislation, and entered into an argument

to sustain his position.

Mr. MARTIN then argued at length against the cor stitutional power of Congress to grant lands for local pur Mr. CABELL, of Florida, then obtained the floor.

The committee rose and reported progress.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. HOUSTON, by unanimous consent, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the de ficiency bill and the amendments of the Senate thereto, reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House agree to some and disagree to others of the

The bill and amendments were referred to the Com mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union.
The House then adjourned.

FATE OF OUR IRON MANUFACTORIES .- On Tuesday this week the immense iron works at Boonton were sold a sheriff's sale for one hundred and sixty thousand fivsherin's sale for one hundred and sixty thousand five hundred dollars; not one-quarter their first cost. This is probably the largest establishment of the kind in the State, and no one can possibly have greater facilities as to water, coal, and the raw material, or can produce a better article or to more advantage.

[Morristown Jerseyman of Thursday last.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Con gress of the United States of America.

[PUBLIC ACT-No. 20.]

[Public Acr—No. 20.]

AN ACT granting the right of way to the State of Missouri and a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the right of way through the public lands be and the same is hereby granted to the State of Missouri for the construction of railroads from the town of Hannibal to the town of St. Joseph, in said State, and from the city of St. Louis to such point on the western boundary of said State as may be designated by the authority of said State, with the right also to take necessary materials of earth, stone, and timber, for the construction thereof, from the public lands of the United States adjacent to said railroads: Provided, That in locating the railroads aforesaid, and assigning the limits to the easement, no more land shall be taken from the United States than is necessary for a convenient construction and use of said roads as public ways for transportation, including stations, with the usual buildings of all kinds, turnouts, and such other appurtenances as are usually enjoyed by railroad companies; and a copy of the location of said roads, made under the direction of the Legislature, shall be forwarded to the proper local land offices respectively, and to the General Land Office at Washington city, within ninety days after the completion of the same, to be recorded.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of aiding in making the railroads aforesaid, every alternate sections in width on each side of said road; but, in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line of route of said roads, or either of them, shall be definite-

sections in width on each side of said road; but, in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line of route of said roads, or either of them, shall be definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any section, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, sold any section, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the Governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States most contiguous to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections, or pagts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid; which lands, thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by even numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid, shall be held by the State of Missouri for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road in each case: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be than fifteen miles from the line of the road in each case:

Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be
exclusively applied in the construction of that road for
which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed
of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied
to no other purpose whatsoeyer: And provided further,
That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United
States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner
by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any
object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose
whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the
United States from the operation of this act, except so far
as it may be found necessary to locate the route of the
said railroads through such reserved lands; in which case
the right of way only shall be granted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sections and
parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side
of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the
minimum price of the public lands when sold; which
lands shall from time to time be offered at public sale to
the highest bidder, under the direction of the Secretary
of the Interior, and shall not be subject to entry until they
shall have been so offered at public sale.

Sec. 4 and be it further gracted. That the said lands

shall have been so offered at public sale.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections on each road, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said road, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that said twenty miles of said road is completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be sold; and so from time to time, until said road is completed: and, if said road be not completed within ten

may be soid; and so from time to time, until said road is completed; and, if said road be not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the United States mall shall at all times be transported on said railroads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct.

price as Congress may by law direct. Approved, June 10, 1852.

[PUBLIC ACT-No. 21.]

AN ACT giving the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri to impose a tax or taxes upon all lands here-after sold by the United States therein from and after the day of such sale.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the State of Missouri to impose a tax or taxes upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States in said State, from and after the day of such sale: Provided, That the assent hereby given shall in nowise impair that provision of the compact with the said State which declares that all lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein. Approved, June 10, 1852.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION-No. 10.] OINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of th Treasury to ratify and confirm an exchange of lands between the United States and Charles Reynolds, of the city of Natchez, and State of Mississippi.

city of Natchez, and State of Mississippi.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to ratify and confirm the exchange of lands made for the erection of a marine hospital in the city of Natchez, and State of Mississippi, on the eighth day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty, between Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, on behalf of the United States, and Charles Reynolds, of the city of Natchez, and State aforesaid, and to give and receive deeds to and from State aforesaid, and to give and receive deeds to and from the said Charles Reyholds for the lands so given and re-ceived in exchange. [Approved, June 10, 1852.

# REGULATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, June 5, 1852.

1st. Whenever an appeal from the decision of a Bures s taken to this Department, the subject shall be immediately referred to the head of the Bureau from which the appeal is taken, with instructions to report as soon as practicable upon the subject-matter of the appeal; and when the report is received at the Department it shall be immediately docketed, (noting the date when received,) and the attorney or other person appealing shall be notified to file, within fifteen days from such notice, any arguments which he may propose to submit on

the questions involved in the appeal.

2d. After the appeal has been taken, no new evidence will be received by the Department, nor will any arguments be received after the lapse of fifteen days from the of the said fifteen days.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior. D. C. GODDARD, Chief Clerk. ie 7-1w

THE LATE FIRE AT MONTREAL.—The Montreal paper THE LATE FIRE AT MONTREAL.—The Montreal papers of Monday give a full description of the destructive fire which ravaged a large portion of that city on Sunday morning last, an account of which has been transmitted by telegraph. A long enumeration is given of valuable edifices and warehouses, with their contents, which were destroyed. The fire broke out between four and five o'clock in the morning, and raged until after twelve. The Montreal Gazette gives the following statement in regard to the extent of the loss: o the extent of the loss :

The loss of property is variously estimated at from £200,000 to £500,000, from a half to two-thirds of which £200,000 to £500,000, from a half to two-thirds of which will probably fall on the Insurance Companies. Probably from £50,000 to £60,000 of real property, and £200,000 to £250,000 of goods, were consumed. Some, we are glad to be informed, were fully insured.

TERRIBLE CALARITY.—On Thursday of last week four children of Thomas Finney, who resides in Dauphin county, (Pa.) were in the field when the thunder-storm came up, and they took shelter under a small tree, sitting down upon the ground to protect themselves from the rain. Whilst in this position they were struck by lightning, and two instantly killed; the one aged 19 years, and the other 11 years. The other two children were considerably increase. 11 years. injured.

#### NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S ACCOUNT OF THE DE

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5, 1852.

To Joshua Downing, Esq.

Postmaster, Downingville, State of Maine.

Dear Uncle Joshua: The job is done, and it's been about the toughest week's work that ever I did. I've sweat like a tiger all the week, and I'm as nungry as a bear; not but what there's been vittles enough, plenty of it, and good too, and a plenty of liquor too, more than the Maine liquor law could upset and spill in six months; but the trouble is, we had so much to do we couldn't get time to eat.

I guess I've made out to ketch a lunch of a few mouthfuls about twice a day, and got a chance to sleep upon an average about two hours a night. After I've writ this letter to you, I mean to turn in and sleep over till Monday, and then streak it home and sleep over till Monday, and then streak it home and help get up the mass meeting to ratify the nomination—the ratification of Downingville must be a roarer. You better be getting things ready for it till I come. I wish I could give you some idea of the week's work we have had here. I've worked in the logging swamp, and know what 'tis to handle logs, and pile em on the bank, and roll em into the river; and I've worked on burnt fields in clearing up, and know what 'tis to chop and pile from Monday morning till Saturday night; but I declare to man this has been the tuffest week of log-rolling I ever see. But I don't begrudge the work a bit, we've made such a nice job of it, and saved the country. We've put life into the Democratic party again, that we thought last fall was as dead as a door-nail. We've killed off Abolition, we've choked to death Secession, and gin Freesoil the fits; and I expect we've thunderstruck Whiggery so that it never'll get over it. We've got the Democratic party fairly on its legs again, standing on the good old platform that Gineral Jackson left it on; that is, agin the Bank, agin the Tariff, and agin Internal Improvements; and now we've nothing to do but go ahead.

But I must tell you something about the duins. I couldn't get in as one of the regular delegates from Maine, because the President said my name wasn't on the list. But as soon as I told him I was the delegate from Downingville, he took me by the hand, and says he, "All right, Major Downing, I'm very glad to see you here; you can come in as a su-pernumerary, and you can do a great deal more good than if you was a regular delegate, for you can go round quietly among all the delegates and help to make em harmonize; there's a great deal of that work to be done before we can get along, and I don't know of any body that can do more in that line than you can. In fact, Major, if you hadn't been sent as a delegate from Downingville, you would readily be admitted to take part in the pro-ceedings of the Convention out of respect for the reat services that you rendered Gineral Jackson in times that tried the souls of Democrats." So I went right in and took hold, and went to work. There was an awful jam; it seemed most impossible to do any thing. But I off coat, and elbowed my way right through em from one end of the hall to 'tother; and I pretty soon got the swing of it, so I could tell where to pull, and where to push, and where to put under the handspikes and lift. And 'tother; and I pretty soon got the swing of it, so I could tell where to pull, and where to push, and where to put under the handspikes and lift. And when the members got up to make speeches, and got to talking too much, or talking the wrong way. I to talking too much, or talking the wrong way, I knew jest when to take hold of their coat-tails and pull em down on to their seats. And sometimes I had to go into the gallery, too, to keep the people straight up there, and in spite of all I could do they would sometimes hoorah and hiss in the wrong place. So you may judge I've had my hands full all the week. But I was determined to have a no-mination, if I worked my hands off up to my elbows. It was very hard to get a nomination this time, and if I hadn't been here, though I say it myself, I don't believe they would a got one at all.

The first real hard piece of sledding we come across was the platform business; that is to say, the question whether we should go to work and make a platform first, or take right hold and to nominate first. It was a knotty question, and seemed to bother some of the members a good deal. Mr. NABERS and Mr. WISE, and some others, insisted upon it that we should begin at the foundation, and make a platform first for the Democratic party to stand on, and then make a candidate to fit to it. work would ever stand well unless you begin at the bottom and lay a good foundation first. dozen parties here, every one fighting for their par-ticular candidate, and each one hoping to get the no-mination. As long as that hope lasts it will hold em all together, and we can make em all work to help build a platform. But the moment one gets the nomination, the rest will all fly off in a tangent; there will be no more working on a platform, and your candidate will be left standing upon nothing. But Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, and Gov. Floyd, of Virginny, rowed jest as hard t'other way. They de-clared we never could make a platform first. If we undertook to go to work upon it now, every one of the dozen parties would be pulling and hauling agin each other, and each one hewing and cutting and carving to make the platform to suit his own candidate. In that way we never could make a platform if we should work from the first of June to the end of time. The fact is the platform must be made for the country; that is, for the Democratic party, and or is trodden upon.

And, to make assurance doubly sure, there is a powernot for a candidate. As soon as the candidate is ketched and haltered and tied to a stump, we can all set down calmly and work together, and make a platform to suit the whole Democracy. The dispute went on pretty high nearly all day, and was got over at last by a sort of compromise to have the platform and the nomination both going on together. So a committee of one from each State was appointed to go to work building the platform while the Convenon went on to nominate; then, as soon as the candidate was nominated, the platform could be all ready to set him right on to it.

Then come the nominating, and that was all an up-hill business for about three days and two or or three nights. It was found on the first pull that the Old Fogies was a good deal too strong for Young America, and if there hadn't been so many Old Fogies in the field we should a got a candidate the first haul. Gineral Cass and Mr. Buchanan each started with a very smart team. Mr. Cass was a little ahead, and he kept the lead for about twenty pulls, and we thought by sticking to him like time notice shall be given to the appellant or his agent of the docketing of the appeal, unless, for good cause shown, the time shall have been enlarged before the expiration of the said aftern days. backing down hill, and the Buchanan team struggled up and got ahead. Then we thought we better hitch on to Buchanan, and may be we might fetch him over the hill. We spurred up for a few pulls pretty well, but didn't get near to the top before the Buchanan team got stuck, and then begun to back down the hill, and all we could do we couldn't start it where the start to be a support of the start of the s it ahead again. But the Cass team, which had backed down almost to the bottom of the hill, after resting and breathing a little, now took a fresh start to come up. At that we hitched on again and de-termined if possible to shove him over this time. We whipped, and spurred, and pulled, and pushed, and hollered, and screamed, and the team hauled well. The old ox-bows creaked, and we begun to think we should reach the top. But when we got about two-thirds the way up, the team got stuck agin; and though it took eight or ten smart pulls after this, it didn't get any higher, but every time backed down a little.

It was pretty clear after this that it was gone goose with the Old Fogies. We hadn't no hopes of em any longer. If the Cass and Buchanan teams could a been hitched together, they would a walked over the hill as easy as a cat could lick her ear.

But there was so much quarrelling among the drivers that this couldn't be done. Every driver drivers that this couldn't be done. Every driver was proud of his own team, and would stick to it and have nothing to do with tother. The Virginny delegation went out a good many times to consider and have nothing to do with tother. The Virginny delegation went out a good many times to consider of it and make up their minds, and every time they come in they marched right up and took their stand by the Buchanan team. They stuck to that team without flinching, for thirty-three steady pulls; and for the last ten or fifteen pulls I couldn't think of nothing else but "old Virginny never tire." But there was a good many others stuck it out full as long, and some a good deal longer than old Virginny, before they gin up. We tried a few pulls with the Marcy team and a few with the Butler team, but it was no go. We became satisfied there wasn't an Old Fogy in the field who could ever reach the top of the hill. We begun to look round now to see how Young America was getting along.

of the hill. We begun to look round now to see how Young America was getting along.

The Douglas team was made up mostly of young steers; and it was a pretty smart team, well trained, and pulled well. But it wasn't equal to the Old Fogies for a heavy pull; it hadn't so much bone and sinew and wind and bottom. Howsomever, it made a pretty good scratch of it, and kept gaining gradually up the hill; so we thought we would take hold and give Young America a boost, and see if we couldn't get a candidate that way. To tell the truth, we begun to feel rather streaked for fear we shouldn't get a candidate at all, and felt willing to shouldn't get a candidate at all, and felt willing to hitch on to most any thing. But the best we could do with Young America, we couldn't get only about half way up the hill before the steers begun to back half way up the hill before the steers begun to back down agin, and we see 'twas no use, they couldn't come it. Well, there we was, all in a fix. We couldn't see no other chance; we'd got to go without a President because we couldn't nominate a candidate. One of the members actually fainted away here, and all of us felt a good deal womblecropt and down in the mouth. But "old Virginny never tire;" and when we was all hitchin on round for the thirty-fifth pull, old Virginny marched into the field with a bran new team. Every body stared, and cried out, What team is that? And when they heard the answer, "The Franklin-Pierce team, of New Hampshire," they wouldn't hardly believe their own ears. But it was a fact, and Virginny drove that new team one pull all hardly believe their own ears. But it was a fact, and Virginny drove that new team one pull all alone. Then one or two others hitched on with her and tried eight or ten steady pulls. All of us looked on and watched the working of that new team. At last folks begun to make up their minds that that was the team to pull and straighten out the Democratic traces, and with proper help it might be got over the hill. Old North Carliner hitched on, and Georgia hitched on, and Tennessee hitched on, and by-and-by there was a general race all over the field to see who should hitch on first. It didn't make no odds who, Old Hunkers and Barnburners, and Free-Silers and Abolition, and Union and Secession, and State-Rights, and Old Fogies and Young America, all run helter skelter and hitched on to the Pierce team. That team I tell ye went up the hill like smoke. Some of the States run till they was almost out of breath for fear they shouldn't hitch on before the team got to the top of the hill. But they all made out to hook on, and every State was "in at the death" and ready to jine in the general hoo-rah.

After this we hadn't no more difficulty; every

hold and worked together jest like brothers, and hauled Mr. King right up to the top of the hill in two pulls, and made him Vice President. Then the committee brought in the new platform, and we all danced on it. In the crowd and confusion we couldn't see what it was made on, but we was told it went agin the Bank, and agin the Tariff, and agin Internal Improvement, and was a first-rate platform; so we all jumped on and said it couldn't

be no better. P. S. I've telegraphed to Gineral Pierce to save the Downingville Post Office for you; so you may

feel easy on that score.

I remain your loving nephew, MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMSHIP .- This magnificent and mammoth monument, as well of private enterprise as of maritime skill, takes her departure from New York to-morrow, with a full freight and a large number of pasmorrow, with a full freight and a large number of pas-sengers. To the critical eye of the connoisseur, her noc-turnal adventure some three years since, on the rocky coast of Ireland, has left no visible marks of damage sus-tained on that unfortunate occasion. The Great Britain is in fact as great as ever; her original bulk is unbroken, and is essentially the same wonder that used to attract thousands to her wharf on her first visit to this port. Her and is essentially the same wonder that used to attract thousands to her wharf on her first visit to this port. Her gigantic hull, strong as iron can make it, the exquisite symmetry of her build, together with the frigate-like look of her general rig, are every day objects of encomium among men of taste in such matters. She is not only the largest steamer affoat, but, we believe, the greatest vessel in point of dimensions that this generation can boast. There is no line-of-battle ship in the navies of England or the United States that are her equal in this respect: with a measurement of 3,500 tons, she can afford "ample room and verge enough" for the ponderous yet clock-like machinery, the most striking features of which are six immense boilers and that huge screw at the stern, which drives the noble fabric through the water at great speed, and still have space enough for the comfortable accommodation of a sufficiency of passengers to constitute a respectable village "out west." We cenceive it impossible to destroy a vessel of this description by fire. It is iron here, iron there, iron every where—the hull, the deck, the cross beams—go where you will, foward or abaft, above or below, nothing but metal meets the eye or is trodden upon.

And, to make assurance doubly sure, there is a powerful fire engine on board, (the one exhibited in the Crystal Palace,) with hose reaching from bow to stern; and fire annihilators are always in reserve. Under full headway, with steam and her 18,000 yards of canvass spread upon her four masts, the Great Britain is a sight well worth seeing, and at a distance has all the appearance of an ordinary fleet under full sail. As to her interior fitting up, every thing seems to have been done that good taste, elegance, and an eye to the comfort of passengers could possibly suggest. Nearly all the main deck is devoted to state rooms, and on either side, forward, ladies' boudoirs are arranged with every convenience. In the extreme stern is a superb lounging reom, from which two staircases ascend to the main deck. The means for lighting and ventilating the passages is most admirable. Baths there are in plenty; in short, every comfort one is accustomed to find only at a first-class hotel. The grand saloon is a perfect picture gallery, tastefully decorated with paintings on glass, and the armorial bearings of all nations. Over the saloon, surrounded by an iron railing, is a promenade over three hundred feet in length, while the deck below affords a safe and sheltered walk in bad weather... This is but a casual glance at the innumerable objects that challenge admiration as one journeys through this floating wonder.—New York Evening Post.

The steamship City of Manchester, Capt Leitob, sailed from Philadelphia on Priday last for Liverpool, with six-ty-two cabin passengers and a heavy frieght.

from Philadelphia on Friday last for Liverpool, with sixty-two cabin passengers and a heavy frieght.

Anecdote of A Game Cook.—On the memorable last of June (Lord Howe's victory) Captain Berkeley commanded the Marlborough, and broke through the French line between L'Impetuous and Le Mucius, each of superior force, and engaged them both. On going into action the Captain ordered all the live stock to be thrown overboard, but at the humblo request of his crew permitted them to retain an old game cock, which they (the crew) had fought several times, and always with success. Though the coop was thrown into the sea, the cock was allowed to range the deck at liberty. In the action the Marlborough was so severely handled by her opponenty that half the crew were disabled, her captain carried wounded below, her mainmast shot away, and the remainder of the men' driven from their quarters. At the very juncture when the Marlborough was on the point of striking, there chanced one of those awful lulis in the roar of the thundering cannon of the experienced in general action; in that momentary alleage, while the falling of a rope might be heard, the old game week, who had escaped the human carnage, hopped up upon the shattaed stump of a mainmast, and, with a loud and triumphant flapping of his wings, sent forth such a long and lusty challenges to be heard in every part of the disabled ship. No individual spoke in reply to the homely but touching alarum; on universal and gallant cheer from the broken crew arose; thy remembered the indomitable courage of the bird that saturdismayed above the bleeding horrors of the deck, and every soul on board who could drag their limbs to quarters remained the guns, resumed the action, and forced each of their opponents to surrender. A silver medal was struck by order of Admiral Berkeley; it was hung upon the neck of the old game cock, who, in the parks and around the princely halls of codwood, passed the remainder of his downy days in honored safety.